

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9818.

EDINBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18. 1784.

THE English School of Canongate taught by
Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMSON, opposite to the Blackfriars,
was this day examined by the Magistrates, Ministers, and other
Gentlemen. They were greatly pleased with Mr. Williamson's uncommon
industry and success in teaching, and hope he will give full satisfaction
to those who are pleased to intrust him with the care of their children.
Mr. Williamson will open his school on Wednesday the eight of Sep-
tember.

EDUCATION AND BOARDING.

MR DARLING, second fore-land above the Royal Exchange, en-
tering by Warriston's Close, informs the Public, That he con-
tinues his Classes through the harvest for such as may be in town dur-
ing that time. The principal branches are Arithmetic, Book-keep-
ing, Mathematics, the Elements of Euclid, and several of the practi-
cal parts, as Land-surveying, Laying out, and Dividing, Navigation,
Geography, the use of the Globes, &c. Drawing the Orders of Ar-
chitecture, and Planting, &c.
N. B. He has good accommodation for Boarders, who may attend
any other classes in town besides his.

Gentlemen or company's books made out, balanced, and settled, &c.

This Day is published,

By W. CRITCH and C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh.

And by T. CADELL, London.

(Price 6s in boards.)

A TREATISE ON PLOUGHS, AND WHEEL CARRIAGES.

Illustrated by Plates.

By J. A. MESSIAH, A. L. L.

Plough and Cart-wright, formerly at Blackadder Mount, now at Rose-
bank, near Ford, Mid Lothian.

I holdy recommend a plough introduced into Scotland about
twelve years ago, by James Small at Blackadder Mount, Berwick-
shire, which is now in great request.

This plough may be considered as a capital improvement.
LORD KATMER'S GENTLEMAN-FARMER,
N. B. Gentlemen possessed of Subscription papers are requested to
send them to John Small, Craig's Close, Edinburgh.

CONTRACTOR FOR LAMPS WANTED.

ANY Person willing to contract for LIGHTING THE LAMPS
of CANONGATE for the ensuing season, is desired to lodge
sealed proposals with Mr. James Clark, treasurer of the burgh of Can-
ongate, betwixt and the 16th September 1784.

A GARDENER AND A GRIEVE WANTED,

FOR INVERARY.

THE Gardener must have a complete knowledge of every branch of
gardening, be capable of taking the charge of a hot-house,
planting all sorts of trees, and laying out ground. The wages 40 l.
per annum, a cow's grass, and the value of 5 l. of coals.

The Grieve must work or plough constantly with his own hand,
though he will have two other ploughmen under his care. As he is to
have the entire charge of a large farm, he must be steady and trusty,
and capable of keeping an account of corn and hay. Very good wages
will be given.

Both Gardener and Grieve will be wanted at Martinmas next. Ap-
ply to James Ferrier writer to the signet.

ENSIGNCY.

TO be SOLD, an ENSIGNCY in the 1st Battalion of the 42d Re-
giment.

For particulars, apply to Francis or John Andersons, writers to the
signet.

Lemons in Boxes, and a few China Oranges,

At the Grocery Ware-room of WM. KER AND CO.

SHORE OF LEITH:

WHERE may also be had, Raisins in jars, boxes, or casks—Figs in
fruits from Portugal, and Turkey ditto.

Bacon and hams—Tongues, dry or in pickle—Rusks ditto.

Genuine rum, brandy, port, &c.—Porter and Burton Ale.—Variety
of Sugars.—And every other article in the grocery way, on the most
reasonable terms.

Commissions from the country carefully answered.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AND

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
which belonged to the late Mr. Sinclair of Fifehead, within his
house in the Society of Edinburgh, consisting of Mahogany Bed Steads,
with Feather Beds, Blankets, Mattresses, and Coverlets, Mahogany
Chairs, Tables, and Dressing, Mirror Glasses of various kinds, Bed
and Table Linen and Damask, Silver Plate, China, an Eight-day Clock,
with a variety of Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles.

The roup to begin on Wednesday the 25th current, at ten o'clock,
and to continue till the whole is sold.

Any persons who are creditors to Mr. Sinclair, by bond, bill, or open
account, will lodge exact notes of their debts with Alexander Macken-
zie writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of
George Bean vintner in Montrose, upon Tuesday the 5th day of
January 1785.

The Town and Lands of EASTER and WESTER Balloch, and
lands called MURTOWN, lying within the united parishes of Logie
and Perth, and thire of Forfar. These lands consist of above 500 Scots
acres, mostly arable, divided and inclosed. There is upon the premises a
convenient mansion-house, and offices, and a well-stocked pigeon-house;
also, two excellent farm-houses, all built with stone and lime, and flat-
ted. Sixty acres or thereby of the above lands are planted, and the
plantations are in a thriving condition. They lie in a fine country, about
two miles from Montrose, and nearly the same distance from
Brechin, which considerably increases their value.

The title-deeds are in the hands of William Leslie writer to the signet,
Edinburgh; and persons inclining to purchase may, for further
particulars, apply to James Gardyne, Esq; of Middleton, Mr. Charles
Greenhill at Beauchamp, or Mr. Leslie; either of whom have power
to conclude a bargain.

LANDS in Argyleshire to LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Whitfriday next, the following
Farms, part of the Estate of Lochbui, viz. FISINISH and half
of BALEMENOCH, with the Change-house, Ferry, and Cleft of Ba-
lemenoeh, Corrynaheuchy, Mill thereof, Letter, Pennygown, Calla-
chely, Bradalduch and Liddery, Killbeg, Corrachy, Rolfe, Derrina-
culen, Tomflea, Bradalduch, Corrigairin, Ruffel, with Change-house
thereof, Kenlochpelvie, Barichandromam, Garmochie, Grogan and
Tridill, Grasaig of Bernad, Tapul, Calimoe, Seobul, Tirouran, Knock-
roy, Shiochell, Camis and Mill thereof.

For further particulars, application may be made to Captain Mur-
doch M'Laine and John M'Laine, factor upon the estate, at the house
of Moy in Mull, or to Allan McDougall, writer to the signet, Edin-
burgh, to any of whom written proposals may be given in.

VINDICATION OF JOHN CALMALT.

Offered for insertion the 27th July last, but, for obvious reasons,
delayed.

THE Subscriber has had the misfortune to be connected with some
persons who have been found guilty of most atrocious crimes;
and as the friends of those people have been very busy in propagating
reports, that I have been maliciously concerned with them in this fraudu-
lent business, and equally culpable in every respect; therefore, in-
justice to an injured character, and in order that the world may be able
to judge of my guilt or innocence, I beg leave to state the matter in
such a manner as I know to be truth, and for which I must be account-
able to Almighty God on a future day.

During the course of the trial of M'Liver and M'Callum, with respect
to the ships Endeavour and New York, it has not been attempted to be
proved, either by them or their friends, that I was concerned as an
owner of any of these vessels, nor as a shipper of any kind of goods, ei-
ther for my own benefit, or that of any other person, except two casks
saddlery for a merchant in Glasgow; therefore, whatever imputations
have been thrown out against me in that respect, must be false and
groundless.

The vessel called the Peggy, on which Mr. Herdman has been tried,
and justly found guilty, is the only one I ever was concerned in, and of
which I held one-fourth share; and it will be proper to show how, and
at what time, it was admitted a partner. The scheme of the Peggy's
adventure was begun early in October 1782, when the vessel was bought
by Herdman and M'Dougall of Greenock, and Clark and Co. of Edin-
burgh. At this time the greater part of the goods in ended to be ex-
ported were bought, and the voyage proposed to Guernsey, and from
thence to the West Indies.

A month from that date had elapsed before I was asked to be a part-
ner; and the scheme appearing to be a good one, I agreed to take a
fourth, not at that time suspecting any fraud, as will appear from the
following narrative:

From the time I became a partner in this unlucky adventure, which
was on the 10th of November 1782, I had occasion to go to Edinburgh
where I was detained on business till about the 21st of December fol-
lowing, during which time Mr. Herdman, who all along acted as ship's
husband, had agreed the master shipped the goods, and had every thing
clear for the vessel's sailing, only waiting to effect a further insurance,
which was accomplished in January thereafter.

Nothing further passed on my part with any of the owners, nor did
I make enquiry as to the quantity of goods of which the cargo consist-
ed. The vessel sailed about the 18th January; nor did I hear further
of her, until accounts were received from M'Dougall, the supercargo, at
about the middle of March, stating, that she was unfortunately lost off
St. John's Point; that a part of the cargo was saved; and that the
crew, with much difficulty, had saved their lives, by taking to the
boat.

On hearing of this loss, it was very natural for me to make enquiry
of what the cargo consisted, and how much insurance had been effected;
which on comparing, I found the vessel and cargo was 700 l. short in-
sured. Mr. Thomson, one of the partners, who lived in Edinburgh,
(and a partner of Clark and Company) on hearing that M'Dougall the
supercargo had arrived at Greenock, came well, when there was a
meeting of those concerned, at which time the account of the furlo-
nery of the goods was produced, and the Customhouse entry attesting the
whole of the goods to be shipped; on which it was proposed I should
go into Edinburgh, along with Mr. Thomson, and endeavour with him
and Duncan Clark, to recover the insurance made there.

On our arrival, we waited on the Underwriters, who seemed not ve-
ry inclinable to pay the loss, by which a month's delay was agreed on,
for their making a further enquiry into the matter. On this the papers
respecting the vessel and cargo were transmitted to London, in order to
recover the amount of insurance effected there, which was accordingly
done, and received by Duncan Clark and Company, to the amount of
1500 l., 1100 l. of which remains in their hands to this time.—During
the course of this month given the Underwriters at Edinburgh, two of
their number came to Greenock, in order to enquire further about the
loss of this vessel. On my seeing them, I imagined they were come on
that business, when I went immediately to Mr. Herdman to inform him
of the same, and expressed my satisfaction that they were come, as it
would bring matters to a speedy issue. However much I might be plea-
sed with the visit of these gentlemen, the reverse was the case with Mr.
Herdman, who upon informing him, fell a shaking and trembling. I
asked him the cause of such agitation, as, if the transaction was fair and
honest, there was no occasion to be afraid to see the face of any man,
more especially when we were asking nothing but our own. It was at this
time, and not till then, I was made acquainted with this diabolical tran-
saction.—He then informed me, that it had been concerted between
Clark and Company of Edinburgh and him, that a considerable quan-
tity of the goods should be short shipped, and that if the vessel was not
taken by an enemy, before her arrival at Guernsey, that orders had
been given to M'Dougall to sink or otherwise destroy her, and which
he said had been effected by M'Dougall.

It is easier to be conceived than described the situation of mind I was in,
on hearing this story related. I was at that time bound as a fourth party to pay
a proportion of 4600 l. and such a gross fraud having been committed, I
was morally certain, could not escape the notice of the Underwriters.—
To have divulged the matter at this time, would have been attended with
the most fatal consequences, and to have refused paying my proportion
of the goods, providing the loss was not recovered from the Underwriters, was
impracticable, without my assigning proper reasons, which, from the
nature of the transaction, I durst not do. I then asked him his reasons
for such conduct; to which he replied, that as he was suspicious, the war
was about to terminate, and that he was assured, had the vessel arrived
at her destined port, a very great loss would have ensued, and that this
was a more speedy way to come at a certain profit. My reply was,
That as he and his partners had taken such steps, they alone should be
accountable for them: That, for my part, I would have no further
concern in the business. The answer on his part was, That as I had
declared myself a partner, he should consider me as such; and if the
loss could not be recovered from the underwriters, that I should certainly
pay my proportion of it. I asked him, What he and his partners
had done with the goods which should have been shipped? To which
he replied, That he had sent part of them to Clark and Company, E-
dinburgh; part were disposed of in this country, and at London, and
the remainder he had shipped on board a vessel for St. Croix; and that
he had sent a note of the real quantity which was shipped to Clark and
Company, as by their agreement, which consisted of 217 boxes soap
and candle, 2 hogheads bacon hams, 10 hampers cheese, 23 firkins
tallow, and 2 firkins butter.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I LIVE in a village not far distant from Edinburgh, consist-
ing of three or four thousand inhabitants. Last day I was
visited by an Excise-officer, who showed me a letter from his
superiors, desiring him to send in an exact list of every garden
where there was no bred gardener, as it was the opinion of the
Lord Advocate and Solicitor General, that every man who did
not till his garden with his own hands (though not mentioned
in the act) behaved to pay the same tax for a deliver or day-
labourer he employed only for a few days, as the rich do for
those who have their service, as a house-servant and gardener,
for the whole year—that is, if you can't afford to keep a bred
gardener, you must do it. In country villages, a private gen-
tleman or tradesman thinks himself happy if he can, by his in-
dustrious, realise as much as to purchase a small house and garden.

There are no gardens here worth at most five pounds a year;
few of them exceed two, and many of them not worth one.—
Let any person judge candidly, if these are proper subjects of
taxation. Large gardens, with hot-houses, may perhaps admit
of a moderate tax; but to put the smallest upon the same foot-
ing with the greatest, is an absurdity that needs no comment.

A tradesman thinks himself best employed in prosecuting his
own trade, in order to earn a scanty subsistence to his family.
Though he had the skill of a man versant in gardening, which
is not to be supposed, he would still be at a great loss in mis-
pending his time in that manner. This he must do, or let his
garden for a trifle, or turn it into grass, rather than be obliged
to pay five hundred per cent. for every thing his garden can
produce. As to private gentlemen, an objection may be stated,
that they are able, but not willing to keep male-servants—that
is to judge of people's circumstances without knowing them:
But will any man's opinion force me to a measure that suits
not my condition? If the garden was large and could afford it,
a gardener would be absolutely necessary; and every man, for
his own sake, would keep one: But gardens of the description
I have given, and there are near two hundred of that kind in
this place, neither require nor deserve a gardener. When the
house, and tax upon the rent and windows are paid, the ex-
emption of the fruits of a small garden is but a poor solace. It
is hard that one should be debarred from rearing a few pot-
herbs to his children, while others wallow in wealth, and pay
in no sort of proportion. Those who have lucrative employ-
ments under Government, may pay any thing without grudg-
ing; but they ought to have a fellow-feeling with their less for-
tunate neighbours. Had the tax been extended only to gar-
dens above the value of ten or fifteen pounds a year, it would
have fallen more easily; but if this present plan is to be put in
execution, which is scarce credible, we must take every legal
step to prevent it. This is the fixed resolution of

THOUSANDS.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

PLEASE to insert the following Epistle in your enter-
taining paper, and you will much oblige your very hom-
ble servant and constant reader.

An Epistle to the Rev. Mr. LOGAN.

HAPPY that author, and to Nature true,

Whose page the virgin shall with tears bedew,

Who, while she reads the lover's bitter care,

Marks the soft line with Nature's silent tear;

Spontaneous sorrow, undisturb'd by art,

And owns with sighs his tenderness of heart;

That heart is Logan's! Yes, my friend, 'tis thine,

And, sure, its feelings speak in ev'ry line.

Nature's shy Muse, in Virtue's garments dress'd,

In ev'ry page the Goddess shines confess'd;

With sweet instruction is delight combin'd,

To charm the heart, and elevate the mind,

While pure description, sentiments divine,

Breathe in each page, and glow in ev'ry line.

Thine is the pow'r soft pleasure to impart,

And wake each finer feeling of the heart;

The "joy of sorrow" thy sweet verse can show,

And our lips praise thee, while our eyes o'erflow;

Sincere our praises, and our grief sincere,

For Nature's language calls forth Nature's tear.

I hear thy music melt along the grove;

The longsters imitate thy songs of love;

They warble forth thy praise, and clap their wings,

Ev'n philomel is hush'd whilst Logan sings;

Charm'd to attention, she enjoys the strain,

And, lost in sweet suspense, forgets her ev'ry pain;

While Candour checks the roving fire of youth;

While Friendship is the Muse, led on by Truth;

While tender Sympathy inspires the strain,

And the soft current glows thro' ev'ry vein;

The heart's warm dictates Logan shall attend,

That springs enraptur'd to call thee its friend;

That scorps with flattery's guile to stain the lays,

But bounds unfetter'd, and awakes thy praise,

At Friendship's call attempts the noble theme,

And feels each spirit mount into a flame.

Friendship! thou fix'd and best of blessings give,

Soft requiem to the soul, sweet gift of Heav'n give;

How seldom, Friendship, dost thou shine complete,

Great with the little, little with the great;

By all desir'd, how often art thou found,

A nightly vision, and a daily sound?

Thine are the charms that soothe the soul endear,

Strewing with flowers the thorny bed of care,

With tender Sympathy o'erflow the heart,

And make ev'n Anguish charm amid the smart,

How great the bliss! but, ah! how seldom known,

Where Sympathy unites two souls in one, not combin'd

To vent their sorrows, or their joys to show,

Smile on each other's bliss, or weep each other's woe.

Nor deem it vainly whilst I declare

This heart was proudly boast itself sincere;

Nor deem it flattery, while I boast I feel

A friend, my Logan; and that friend in thee!



From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 14.
St James's, Aug. 11.

THE King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Francis Willes, of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Florence, July 31. The Great Duke arrived here from Vienna yesterday morning, some days sooner than he was expected, having performed the journey in less than five days.

War-Office, Aug. 14. 1784.

7th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant Richard Kelsall, from half-pay in the late 19th regiment of dragoons, is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Joseph Loh.

3d Regiment of foot, John Lea, gent. to be Ensign, vice — Blair.

38th Regiment of foot, Captain Lieutenant Peter Purdon to be Captain of a Company, vice Matthew Millett, Lieutenant John M'Ewan to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Peter Purdon. Ensign David H. Boyd to be Lieutenant, vice John M'Ewan.

58th Regiment of foot, Ensign Thomas Kirwan to be Lieutenant, vice Albert Gladstones.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland; all dated June 25. 1784.

3d Regiment of horse, Reverend Thomas Brownleg to be Chaplain, vice Charles Cope, who resigns.

5th Dragoons, Mr Robert Foulkes Currie to be Cornet on Second, vice Henry Heatley, by purchase.

10th Foot, Reverend Edward Storey to be Chaplain, vice James Montgomery, who resigns.

13th Foot, Captain James Hamilton, from the late 93d regiment of foot, to be Captain, vice George Henderson, who exchanges. Mr Geo. Bond to be Ensign, vice Peter Smith, by purchase.

16th Foot, Ensign William Andrew Armstrong, from the half-pay of the late 1st American regiment of foot on the British establishment, to be Ensign, vice Arthur Wolkeley, who exchanges. Mr Charles Hampson to be Ensign, vice William Corbett, by purchase.

21st Foot, Elderly Second Lieutenant Robert Grant, to be First Lieutenant, vice Andrew Fletcher, who retires. Mr George Craigie to be Second Lieutenant, vice Grant. Ensign John Gordon, from the British half-pay of the 45th foot, to be Second Lieutenant on Second, vice John Eason, who exchanges. Reverend Robert Young to be Chaplain, vice Andrew Brown, who retires.

26th Foot, Mr Samuel Pierion to be Surgeon, vice Thomas Shiels, deceased.

50th Foot, Captain Thomas Laitli, of the late 81st regiment of foot, to be Captain on Second, vice Thomas Beach, who exchanges.

65th Foot, Mr Edward Sheppard-Laye to be Ensign, vice William Hutchinson, by purchase.

67th Foot, Second Ensign James Dickson to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Montgomery, who resigns. Mr William Crofton to be Ensign, vice James Dickson.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, August 13.

Captain Burton, of the Juno, arrived in the Downs from East Florida, on the 26th ult. in lat. 45. N. long. 36. spoke the Hamoaze, Mitchell, from Lisbon to Newfoundland. On the 4th instant, spoke the Mary, Borden, from Demerara for Havre de Grace lat. 49. long. 16. W. and on the 8th instant spoke the Polly, Williamson, from London for New York, twelve leagues from the Lizard.

The Maria, Mills, from Tinsmouth to Liverpool, was driven on shore in a gale of wind going into Liverpool Dock; it is hoped by lightening her to get her off without damage.

Captain Monser, of the Juliana, arrived in the Downs from Jamaica, on the 18th ult. lat. 45. 15. N. long. 60. W. spoke the Irish Volunteer, Martine, from Charlestown for London, out fourteen days, all well.

The Mary, Duke, arrived in the Downs from Lisbon, spoke with the Bul, Hewet, from Liverpool to Africa the 3d of August, in lat. 44. 40. N. long. 11. all well; the 8th, spoke with the London, Hopkins, from London to New York, in lat. 48. 47. long. 7. all well.

The Nicke Hoep, Jurians, from Amsterdam for Surinam, ran on shore on the Goodwin Sand on Wednesday last, but was got off by the Deal boats, and remains in the Downs.

Ellmore, July 31. Yesterday failed the Lord Barnstoll, Capt. Heyer, (private ship) for the Quebec.

A large brigantine, from Baltimore for Amsterdam, with 350 hogheads of tobacco, ran on shore on the Goodwin Sand on Wednesday night; if the weather continues moderate, it is hoped she will be got off.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, August 13.

AGREED to the report of the amendments made to the game and soap and starch duty bills, and ordered them to be engrossed.

The report from the committee on the gold and silver plate bill being then read,

Mr Alderman Newnham said that he was instructed by several persons of eminence in the gold and silver trade to assert, that there was great reason to fear that the export trade in their business would be entirely destroyed, if the tax should take place in its present form. The tax, he observed, was payable when the plate should be carried to Goldsmiths-hall to be assayed; and here lay the cause of complaint; for the work being then in the rough, as it afterwards decreased in weight near one third in the polishing, the tax, instead of six pence an ounce, amounted in fact to sixpence on two-thirds of an ounce on wrought silver plate. This would so enhance the price at foreign markets, that it would turn out very little short of a prohibition. As the House was now so near a prorogation he did not hope to be able to combat the tax effectually this year; but as either the tax, or the export trade of wrought plate must necessarily be given up, he gave notice that he should take the earliest opportunity in the next session to move for a repeal of it.

Mr Rose said it was intended to new model the tax, on the third reading of the bill, so as in some degree to meet the wishes of the Hon. magistrate; the six-pence should be charged on the ounce of plate, not in its rough, but in its finished state; and some regulations should be adopted in favour of the export trade.

The report of the bill for the registering of qualifications was next read; on which a short conversation took place between Mr Sheridan and Mr Pitt, which turned chiefly on some clauses or regulations that had been left out of the bill, which appeared to be involved in some degree of obscurity. Upon the whole, also, it was observable, that little or no revenue is to be expected from the tax. Mr Sheridan even asserted, that it would produce almost nothing; no person at present qualified by law, no Peer, no Peer's son, no Lord of a manor being obliged to pay the tax; as none, therefore, but professed poachers would take out certificates from the clerk of the peace, none but professed poachers would pay it; consequently it could not be productive. Mr Pitt did not contravert these positions; and Mr Alderman Newnham said it would certainly be with reluctance that he, or any other private Gentleman, would pay the tax, if so great a number of the most wealthy persons in the nation were not to contribute to it.

Mr Sheridan moved, that the Civil List account, on which a motion had been grounded some time ago for a grant of 60,000 l. should be printed. He said, that he would undertake to prove that the account was fallacious; and he presumed it was drawn up solely with a view to support an assertion

which had been made on the other side of the House, that a debt of 40,000 l. had been incurred by the Civil List, during the Administration of his Right Hon. Friend. The account, he asserted, was fallacious, in as much as the arrears had been set off against the estimate; whereas in fact, the disbursements on account of the Civil List ought to have been set off against the money received for that establishment, and then Gentlemen would have seen how the matter really stood; and he pledged himself to prove, that when some papers which he was going to move for should be produced, the business would wear a different aspect from that which it bore at present.

Mr Rose said: it had never been asserted that the Civil List had incurred a debt of 44,000 l. but merely that an arrear to that amount had accrued. The debt perhaps might not exceed 33,000 l.

Mr Sheridan undertook to prove that no such debt as 33,000 l. existed on the Civil List; and the House, he was sure, would be of his opinion, when the papers he should move for should be produced.

After some further conversation, the House ordered the account to be printed; and also ordered that accounts be laid before them of all monies which became due to the Civil List in the month of October last, and which were lying in the Exchequer at Christmas. These papers were ordered, on the motion of Mr Sheridan.

Mr Wilberforce moved for leave to bring up a clause, to empower the tea dealers to send to the India House all such chests of tea as had been purchased by them at the Company's two last sales, and which had not yet been opened; also to direct the Company to receive them, and allow the dealers the prime cost of those teas, at their next sale. This was to relieve the tea-dealers from the high duties which they otherwise must be obliged to pay for those teas, even after the duties on all teas to be sold in future by the Company should be lowered by the Commutation Bill.

Mr Atkinson opposed the motion, apprehending that it would give rise to innumerable frauds; and, perhaps, cause even smuggled tea to be sent to the India House; as if it had been purchased there.

Mr Pitt, however, thinking that some little variation in the clause might remove many objections to it, the House gave Mr Wilberforce leave to bring up his clause, which was read twice and then sent to a Committee of the whole House, where some words were altered in it; after which it was reported, and tacked to the bill.

Ordered a new writ for West-Loo, in the room of John Lemon, Esq; Adjourned.

From the London Papers, Aug. 14.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday, the following bills received the Royal assent, by commission from his Majesty:—The two Exchequer bills—the Bank of England debt bill—the forfeited estates in Scotland bill—the horse duty bill—the hackney coach duty bill—the ale licence duty bill—Captain Saker's head-money bill—the brick and tile duty bill—the Speaker's warrants bill—the Portsmouth and Plymouth fortifications bill—and several inclosure bills, and others.

After the Post-Office bill was gone through in the Committee on Wednesday last, Mr W. Grenville said, that he had a clause to propose which was intended to prevent the importation of prohibited goods in letters sent by the post, a practice which now prevailed to a very considerable degree. That by this clause additional difficulties would be thrown in the way of the smuggler, in a very profitable article of his trade, while at the same time an encouragement would be given by Parliament to a body of people in the highest degree worthy of their protection, viz. those concerned in the lace manufactory, which employed, in the county of Buckingham, and the neighbouring counties of Northampton and Bedford, above a hundred and forty thousand industrious persons, many of them incapable of any other means of livelihood.

The clause was then brought up, and passed.

The Clerks of the General Post-Office are to have 30 l. per annum added to their present salaries, on account of the extra duty they are now obliged to perform.

The Westminster scrutiny, we hear, will be given up, tho' we cannot at present say by whom, or why.

This morning some dispatches were received from Admiral Campbell at Newfoundland. They are dated the 20th of July, and bring an account of the arrival there of sixty sail of ships from London and other places; and that twenty vessels, fully laden, had failed from St John's for Alicante and Oporto the 22nd of that month, and that a great many more were very forward in their cargoes.

This morning also some dispatches were received from Quebec, brought over in the Nancy, Captain Marshall, which is arrived in the Clyde. They bring an account of the arrival of a great many ships from London, Bristol, and Liverpool, with valuable cargoes on board, and that the fever which had raged so long was quite stopped.

The Hanoverian regiments that have been doing duty in the garrison of Gibraltar since the commencement of the war, are to be relieved by British troops before the winter season sets in. The regiments ordered for this duty are the second battalion of the Royals, and the fiftieth. It is remarkable, that there never were troops agreed better in a garrison than the British and Hanoverian; the officers lived upon the most intimate and familiar footing during the whole time of the siege. There are no new troops to be sent to India; all the British regiments already there are to remain until the expiration of the period for which the privates were enlisted, except the 101st and 102d.

The account of the extraordinary Volcano, mentioned to have lately made an eruption in the island of St Vincent, has been confirmed upon the best authority. It is called *Morne Garou*; has destroyed all the plantations for a quarter of a mile round its circumference, and was burning with great fury about seven weeks since.

The ingenious Monsr. Faujas de Saint Fond, the friend of the celebrated Monsr. Montgolfier, arrived yesterday in London from Calais. His journey is said to have been occasioned by the invitation of some persons of distinction who sent for him in order to make some curious aerostatic experiments.

Private letters from France and Spain mention, that several of the Spanish vessels have been dreadfully shattered in the late attack upon Algiers, and a great number of their men destroyed.

The Spaniards have at last carried their long-concerted plan against Algiers into execution, by bombarding that place, where they are said to have destroyed upwards of 3000 houses,

170 mosques, and other public buildings, and burnt effects to a very considerable amount; the chief part whereof were the property of the Jews, who are the principal merchants in that city; though many of them, apprehensive of danger, had removed many valuables to Degahree and Maldiva, which are in the kingdom of Algiers, about eight leagues from the sea coast. The infolence of the Barbary States has long been complained of, and it has only been owing to a want of agreement among the European naval Sovereigns to procure their utter extirpation. It would be a salutary measure, if, at this time, when the affair of Algiers must have struck a panic, the other States were to receive a similar visit, though the Venetians are also going against Tunis with a considerable squadron, the success of which must be waited for.

Algiers, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by Mount Atlas, and on the W. by the kingdom of Morocco and Tafillet. It extends 600 miles from E. to W. along the Barbary coast. The air is very temperate, and the land towards the N. very fertile in corn; the valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely Tlemfan on the W. Titterie on the S. and Constantia on the E. of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the Grand Signior, who keeps a Basha, or Viceroy there; but he can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The Dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. They have murdered four of their Deys, and deposed two, within the space of 20 years. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute made by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year, to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The Dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the Beys, or Viceroy of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

The capital, which bears the same name with the kingdom, is a large and strong city, built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; inasmuch, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, and the inhabitants walk upon them in the evening to take the air; besides, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are extremely narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a cattle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to consist of 100,000 Mahometans, 1500 Jews, and 2000 Christian slaves. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered with fountains and rivulets; and the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1655 and in 1670. It stands on the sea-side, over against the island of Minorca, 380 miles W. of Tunis. Long. 2. 18 E. lat. 36. 49 N.

Brooks's Gazetteer.

The new regulations as to the duty on tea, are to commence on the 15th of September. The old duties are to cease on that day, and the new duty of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, to commence at the same time, on every species of tea; all kinds of tea after that day, are to be charged with the same duty, and the prices fixed by the Directors for the Company's next sale, are as follow, viz. Bohea tea, one shilling and seven-pence—congoo, two shillings and five-pence—single and fouchong, three shillings and three pence, and hyson at four shillings and eleven-pence per pound weight; that is, the uper prices are fixed at these rates in wholesale, and the buyers pay the 12½ per cent. Custom-house duty, over and above what they purchase the teas for at the Company's sales.

From the best conjectures that can be formed, it is supposed that the consumer will not, after the new act takes place, pay above the half now paid for tea of all sorts; that is, instead of sixteen shillings a pound for fine tea; eight shillings—and bohea at six shillings, only three shillings, and so in proportion for every kind of tea.

The Swedish and Imperial East India Company have offered to dispose of what teas they have on hand to the British East India Company at 40 per cent. under prime cost, and it is said the Directors have accepted of the offer; they have had agents in London, watching the progress of the bill, and now, as it is ready to pass into a law, have made this offer; after this, the French and Dutch Companies will be almost the only rivals the English Company has to guard against. The Portuguese and Danes possess but very little of the trade to China, and will probably import (as well as the other powers) only what is needful in future for their own consumption.

The dealers in tea are likely to be great gainers by this new act; their sales will be almost double what it was formerly, and can be carried on with the same capital stock in trade, as the smugglers supplied at least half the demand for home consumption.

The reducing the duties on British spirits, it is supposed, must have a good effect, and prevent smuggling brandies, and other spirits, from abroad. Tobacco will then be the only article left to the smugglers to speculate on, and that being a bulky commodity, it may be easily detected; a very little time will shew, whether the conjectures formed on the operations of the bill are ill or well founded.

The reduction of the duties on spirits, says a correspondent ought to extend to all kinds of spirits, particularly

Public spirit. There have been several very heavy duties laid on this lately, and the trade is now monopolized by a set of political smugglers, who retail a fictitious spirit, which has not half the strength of the other, although it must be allowed to keep better.

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Manly spirit. There is very little of this to be found ge-
nally. The effeminacy of foreign spirits, and the introduc-
tion of Italian liquors, have diminished the strength of their
spirits.
The spirits which ought still to be heavily taxed, are spirits
of extravagance in private life, and the spirit of contradiction,
which very much intoxicates members of Parliament.
On the 10th instant, died at Dover, on his return from the
Continent, in the 71st year of his age, Allan Ramsay, Esq;
Principal Portrait Painter to their Majesties. By the death of
Mr Ramsay, the polite and literary world have sustained an
irreparable loss, as few men have exceeded him in correctness
of taste, brilliancy of wit, or soundness of understanding. His
writings bear the stamp of those excellencies: his publications
are numerous and various; several of them on political subjects,
in which is displayed much useful knowledge of the constitu-
tion of his country, for which he was ever a strenuous and
disinterested advocate. By his death the community is de-
prived of one of its most respectable members—his family and
connections, of one of the best of friends.
On Monday last, came on before the Right Hon. Lord
Loughborough, at the assizes at Norwich, the trial of
William Newland, indicted for forging, or assisting in forging,
and uttering and publishing as true, notes purporting to be the
notes of the Bank of England. The indictment consisted as
usual of counts for forging, and for uttering the notes knowing
them to be forged; but the Grand Jury only found the counts
for uttering, and returned those for forging, *ignoramus*. It
appeared upon the trial, that the prisoner went to Yarmouth,
in Norfolk, with one Davis, and other persons, where a vessel
was hired, and a person of the name of Wooding was employ-
ed to go and buy laces, &c. at Bruges in Flanders. Fortu-
nately for the public, the first note was sent to Matthew Bry-
an, Esq; an eminent merchant at Bruges, who suspecting it to
be forged, applied to the Magistrates, who caused the parties
to be apprehended. Wooding instantly disclosed the whole bu-
siness, and gave such information of Newland, the person who
was waiting for the return of the vessel, that he was appre-
hended by the vigilance of the Bank, and the Jury found him
guilty upon the fullest evidence, of uttering the notes at Yar-
mouth; but sentence was not pronounced, upon an objection
made in arrest of judgment by the prisoner's counsel, that the
Grand Jury had only found the counts in the indictment for
uttering the notes. His Lordship was pleased to express his
satisfaction of the verdict, and to declare he would consult the
Judges as to the point of law. Mr John Aiton, the Solicitor of
the Bank, was sent to Bruges, and every one of the notes have
been recovered, so that the public need not be under the small-
est apprehension. The ready assistance given to Mr Aiton by
the Magistrates of Bruges, does those gentlemen the highest
honour.
We hear from Paris, that the Court, before whom Clutter-
buck was tried in France, have lately given sentence against
him.
Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Aug. 11.
“Last Wednesday morning, the diver who employs himself
constantly on board the Royal George, weighed up, with the
engine on board his sloop, the stream cable and bell, and has
brought several of the guns, which he hopes to bring up in the
course of a day or two. Wind N. W.”
Extract of a letter from Venice, July 6.
“The Squadron under the command of the Chevalier Emo,
which is sailed against Tunis, is to be joined by a further force
in the island of Malta; to consist of one ship of 50 guns, and
four galleys, with a proper supply of ammunition and stores.”
PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 14.
Bank Stock 126½. — 3 per cent. Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74½ a ½. — India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. con. 56½ a 57½ a 57. — Ditto unpaid, 4 a 5 disc.
1 per cent. red. 57½. — Exchange Bills, —
1 per cent. 12½. — Navy Bills, 12½ a ½ disc.
Long Ann. 17½ a 7-16ths. — 3 per cent. Scrip. 57½ a ½.
Short Ann. 177½, 12½. — 4 per cent. Scrip. 75½ a ½.
South Sea Stock, — Omnium, 3½ a ½ prem.
3 per cent. Old Ann. — Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 11 s. a
Ditto New Ann. — 12 s. 6 d.
Ditto 1771, — Light Long Ann. —
India Stock, —

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 14.

The town is almost deserted. We have, indeed, the face
of a Parliament, and it must be owned that they do business
expediently. But the fewer the number of counsellors, the
greater is the expedition with which they go through the mat-
ters that are before them. The Oppositionists have all quitted
the field. The list that remained were, Lord Stormont, Lord
Carlisle, Duke of Portland, and Lord Ferrars. These nobles
were all in the House on Thursday, but, it is believed,
will give no further trouble for this season. I conceive that
the Parliament we shall have next week will resemble the diets
that are still held, *pro forma*, in some of the despotic states of
Germany; or, more particularly, the States of Austrian
Flanders, who still retain the privilege of allocating the sums
on the lands and subjects that are demanded by the Imperial
Court.
“I congratulate you on the spirit and active exertions of
your patriotic members on the north side of the Tweed, for the
interests of Scotland. Nature, by intersecting North Britain
with creeks, bays, lakes, and navigable rivers, has compensa-
ted the natural sterility of her hills, and moirs, and marshes.
These afford the means of conveyance, the great incitement to
trade; and, while they give an opportunity of bringing home
provisions, and other articles, to the industrious labourer and
manufacturer, they also carry in themselves, in the numerous
species of fishes they contain, the most certain means of subsist-
ence, and the most advantageous of employment. Certain re-
mains of feudal slavery, in those corners of the kingdom that
are the most fitted by nature for profitable fisheries, discourage
the poor tenant, who has almost nothing that he can call
his own, and whose acquisitions go almost all to the land and
sea-coast proprietor, from the enterprise, and the habits of indus-
try. He pays his rent in kind. What he may sell, by his
own authority, is scanty, limited, and contingent. He has
not heart to exercise his talents and industry. And the prop-
rietor, or laird himself, as well as the tenant and the public
revenue, suffer by so miserable a system. A bill is introduced
into Parliament for the redress of this grievance; and, support-
ed by Mr Dundas, the Marquis of Graham, and the other
public-spirited Scotch members, will, no doubt, have its intend-
ed effect. Perhaps improvements by water may lead to im-
provements by land; and another bill may be introduced for
abolishing that feudal slavery, which confines and reitains, by

what you call *bondage or service*, all the industry of the ten-
ants in many parts of Scotland, to the raising of a little corn
for the granary of the landholder, and to the supplying of the
wants of his family.
“All the world is mad about air balloons. The Chevalier
Moret made a balloon so strong and so substantial, that it would
have required the force of gun-powder to have elevated it. O-
ther attempts are going forward, and, no doubt, some of them
will succeed. Lord North and Mr Fox attended at Moret's
attempt, with a great circle of gentlemen, and ladies too, about
them. Mrs Armitstead was present, modestly and properly
dressed, but with a number of younger nymphs more gaudily
attired in her train. It is fashionable, at present, for demireps
to avoid all showy and tinsel dress, and to assume the chaste
appearance of respectable matrons. Mr Fox, for that it seems
is a tribute exacted of him, took public notice of his Sultana,
who conversed with him in the French language with great vi-
vacity and politeness. The whole company in Chelsea Gar-
dens were free with one another. The occasion, the scene,
and the mob, levelled all distinctions of rank.”
This morning, Mrs Stuart of Allanbank was safely deliver-
ed of a daughter.
Mr HENDERSON, before leaving this city, begs leave, most
respectfully, to express his grateful sense of the indulgent and
liberal patronage he has received from the public of Edinburgh;
and to assure them, that he shall ever retain a lively remem-
brance of the polite and flattering attention with which they
have been pleased to honour him.
In the course of the debate in the Committee of the House
of Commons, upon the new window-tax, Sir William Cun-
ninghame moved, “That the manse, or houses of residence,
“provided for the parochial ministers of the Church of Scot-
land, should be exempted from the tax.” But finding that the
poor Scots clergy had no mercy to expect from the majori-
ty of the House, he did not insist upon a division.
By the bill which has just received the Royal assent, resto-
ring the annexed estates to the heirs of the forfeiting persons,
upon payment of the original debts by which they were affect-
ed, 15,000 l. of the money is appropriated for finishing the
Register-office, and 50,000 l. for the Great Canal. A cer-
tain sum is to remain in the Exchequer for paying annuities al-
lowed to clerks, &c. who formerly managed the business of the
Annexed Estates Office, and for future contingencies.
Yesterday John Ritchie, a barber, and Barbara Smith, his
wife, William Thorburn, James M'Lellan, Charles M'Lellan,
George Learmonth, and Steell Murdoch, were brought to
town, and committed to the tolbooth by warrant of the Sheriff,
for various acts of theft, picking pockets, &c. They were ap-
prehended at Linlithgow, together with James M'Murray and
William Boyd; but the latter two had effected their escape from
Linlithgow goal. Thorburn, M'Lellan, Boyd, Learmonth,
and M'Murray, have been three times banished from this city
and liberties, and once drummed, since the month of April last.
What need there is for a Bridewell!
This day, was committed to jail, by warrant of the Sheriff,
Anne Gordon, Mary Dougherty, and Margaret Lowrie, in-
dwellers in Dalkeith, for having been concerned in besetting
the house of Mrs Johnston, and insulting the Justices of
Peace in the course of their duty to examine witnesses respecting
the riot at Ford.
We are informed from Banff, that one Alexander David-
son was unfortunately killed there by a fall from his cart. This
accident happened from his inattention in passing through a gate-
way. One of the wheels struck upon the gate, which, by the
sudden jolt, overlet him, then sitting upon his cart. His head
had probably fallen betwixt the body of the cart and wheel,
and by his clothes being entangled about the axle, he had been
dragged about forty or fifty yards. His skull was so fractured
in three different places, that although every possible assistance
was rendered him, he died two days after the fall. It is to
be wished that this melancholy and tragical event would put all
servants upon their guard against that horrid practice of sitting
upon their cart, more particularly those drawn by two horses,
where the most cautious management is essentially necessary.
Some time ago, mention was made in the papers of a famine
raging in Shetland, for which parliamentary aid was given.
The following letter, received by last packet arrived at A-
berdeen, from a gentleman of eminence in that unfortunate
country, affords a recent and melancholy testimony of their si-
tuation:—“I never saw such distress, and yet I fear more to
come; but I am halting away to avoid feeling it. We have
had only two days of summer, one only of sunshine. No fish-
ing; and what crop is on the ground a month too late. In
very many places no crop at all, as none was sown. There is
meal to be sold, but nothing left to give for it; and the people
are dying of hunger. About 1300 head of horned cattle died
in the parishes of North Maving and Unst; in others nearly in
the same proportion; and about half the sheep in the country.”
Last week, barley-harvest was begun in the neighbourhood
of Aberdeen, and at Kintore.
Barley-harvest is also begun at Turiff, and they have in
that country the prospect of a most excellent crop.
Extract of a letter from Campbellton, August 8.
“We went from this on a joint last week as far as Tarbet,
and had a pleasant ride through a very rich country. The
crop here is more forward than about Edinburgh. We saw
some barley fit for being cut. Some fields of wheat about this
place look better than almost any with you. The bear is good;
but the oats poor, and full of weeds. They complain of their
potatoe crop, as being not so good as usual, though it is better
than any I have seen this season, unless on the Isle of Bute,
where they are indeed remarkably fine.”
GENERAL SESSIONS.
Yesterday, the General Sessions of Edinburgh met in the New
Church Ayle, in order to take under consideration, the law of Patron-
age. Mr John Dickson, Advocate, opened the business in a speech of
considerable length, by way of introduction to several resolutions, (see
below) which he hoped the meeting would adopt. They were very
ably combated, upon a variety of grounds, by Principal Robertson,
Dr Drysdale, and James Hunter-Blair, Esq; and very well defended by
Dr Erskine, Dr Hunter, Mr Kemp, and Mr Dickson. After a great
deal of reasoning by these gentlemen, the vote was put, *Approve or re-
ject?* and the roll being called, it carried, by a majority of four, to ap-
prove. Against this decision Principal Robertson protested. He like-
wise protested, that he should not be liable for any part of the money
which might be requisite for the proposed application to Parliament.
All the gentlemen in the minority adhered to the Principal's protest,
and took instruments in the clerk's hands.
“THE Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of this city, convened in Gen-
eral Session, having taken into their serious consideration the present state
of this country, with respect to the settlement of Ministers, to which
the attention of the public has of late been much directed, came to the
following resolutions:
“1. That the act of the 10th of Queen Anne, restoring patronages in

Scotland, was an invasion of the constitution of this Church, which was
established soon after the glorious Revolution by the act 1690, and was
declared to be unalterable by the Treaty of Union; and that this act
1712 was obtained by the influence of men who were strongly suspected
of being unfriendly to the liberties of this kingdom, to the succession of
the illustrious House of Hanover, and to the Presbyterian form of Church
government.
“2. That the act 1712, restoring to Patrons the right of presenting
to vacant churches, permitted them to retain the greatest part of the
compensation which had been given them, when that right was taken
from them by a former law.
“3. That the mode of settling ministers by presentation is repug-
nant to the spirit and genius of the Presbyterian form of Church gov-
ernment, which was introduced into the country at the era of the Re-
formation from Popery, and has ever since been a most dear to the great
body of its inhabitants.
“4. That although 70 years have elapsed since the restoration of
Patronage, the aversion of the people of this country to that mode of
settling ministers is very little abated; nor is there any reason, from
past experience, to imagine that it will ever be overcome.
“5. That from the exercise of the law of Patronage, which has of
late years become more rigorous than at any former period, many of
the most pernicious consequences have arisen both to the civil and reli-
gious interests of this country: Consequences too well known, and too
severely felt, to stand in need of a particular detail.
“6. That though some difference of sentiment hath prevailed con-
cerning the precise meaning of the law of Patronage, and the mode of
its execution, some alteration of that law appears to this meeting highly
expedient, if not absolutely necessary, for the peace and the true inter-
est of this country.
“7. That the restoration of the constitution of this Church, as it
was settled by the act 1690, and confirmed by the Treaty of Union,
would be productive of the best effects. It would give the landed gen-
tlemen that influence in the settlement of their respective parishes,
which they formerly possessed, and which ought always to belong to
them. It would give much satisfaction to the Eldership, and to the
great body of the people. It would greatly contribute to heal the divi-
sions of the Church, to increase (if possible) the attachment of the
people to his Majesty's person and government, and to render them
more ardent in the service of their country.
“8. That a sufficient compensation ought to be given to Patrons for
the right of Presentation, of which the revival of the act 1692 would
deprive them, that, in the midst of the general satisfaction, they might
have no reason to complain.
“9. That for the reasons contained in the above resolutions, and
for many others which might have been mentioned, the General Ses-
sions are willing to join with their brethren throughout the kingdom in
an orderly and constitutional application to Parliament upon this subject,
and will cheerfully contribute their proportion of the expense with which
such an application may be attended. And the General Sessions appoint the
following Committee; Dr Erskine, Mr Randall, Mr Kemp, Dr Hunter,
Dr Ghog, ministers. Bailie Walker, Bailie Galloway, Mr John Dick-
son, Mr John Moismann, Mr George Jolle, Mr Francis Braidwood, Mr
John Paterson, Mr John Moncrieff, Mr Archibald Mercer, any three
of them to be a quorum; with power to them to take such measures as
may be thought proper for promoting the object of the above Resolu-
tions, and with instructions to apply to the Moderator of the General
Sessions to call another meeting when they shall judge it necessary.
And farther, the General Sessions appoint a copy of this minute to be
inserted in all the Edinburgh newspapers, that their real sentiments
upon this interesting subject may be known.
This business being finished, Mr John Dickson moved the following
resolutions:
“The meeting having also taken under consideration the late con-
duct of the Magistrates and Town Council, in granting a presentation
to one of the present vacancies in the city, came to the following resolu-
tions upon that subject in particular, viz.
“1. That it was the uniform and laudable practice in this city, from
the restoration of Presbytery at the glorious Revolution, down to the
year 1762, to fill up vacancies in the ministerial office according to the
method prescribed by the act 1690, viz. By calls from the Magistrates
and Council, the Ministers, and Elders of the respective Sessions, met
together in a conjunct body; and that the departure from this plan, by
the exercising of the right of Patronage in the year 1762, was generally
disagreeable to the inhabitants of the city, and productive of much heat
and animosity, as well as of tedious and expensive law-suits, to the
great detriment of the public revenue.
“2. That succeeding Magistrates and Town-Councils, sensible that
the exercise of the right of Patronage, though confirmed to them by
Courts of law, was odious and unpopular, wisely declined it for twenty
years past, restored the ancient and acceptable method of calls, and
thereby gave the citizens fresh experience of the general harmony and
satisfaction, as well as advantage to their religious interests, with which
this method is usually attended.
“3. That with sincere regret the General Sessions observed the late
deviation of the Magistrates and Council from this plan, by returning to
the exercise of their power of Patronage, and that too when there seem-
ed to be no sort of occasion for this strong measure, in order to obtain
the settlement of the person whom they were inclined to favour.
“4. That the presenting a stranger to a collegiate church the meet-
ing consider as a measure particularly severe towards the Session and
congregation of that Church, whose views were naturally directed, by
ancient usage, as well as inclination, to the senior minister in a single
charge—as an unnecessary deviation from the usual course of supplying
vacancies in the city—as highly injurious to the rights of the two mi-
nisters now in single charges—and, as founding a dangerous precedent
with respect to all who may succeed them in these stations.
“5. That the protestation against the sentence of the Presbytery in
this affair, and carrying the cause by an appeal before the superior
courts, when the power of presenting ministers to the city, considered
as one parish, was neither called in question nor infringed, appears to
this meeting a measure rigorous in itself, as well as prejudicial to the
religious interests of the community, by unnecessarily protracting the
settlement.
“The General Sessions therefore agree, that a Committee of their
number be appointed to wait on the Right Hon. the Lord Provost and
Magistrates, to lay those resolutions before them, and in respectful
terms to represent the grief and concern which the measures above men-
tioned have occasioned to the members of the General Sessions, as well
as to many other respectable and pious citizens; and humbly to entreat,
that the Magistrates and Council will be pleased to adopt such a plan of
conduct as may tend to promote general harmony, and give peace to
the city.”
The same Committee was appointed as in the former resolutions.
Upon this another debate ensued, in which the same gentlemen took
part who had spoke in the former. The resolutions, upon the roll be-
ing called, were approved of by a majority likewise of four. Against
this decision David Stewart, Esq; late Lord Provost dissented, to
which the gentlemen on the same side adhered.
ARRIVED AT LEITH, August 17. Nancy, Phillips, from Rye,
with bark, &c.; Halle's Castle, Anderson, from Dantzick, with
grain; Lady Grant, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods;
York, Foulis, from Arundale, with wood; Friends Desire, Christie,
from Kohningsberg, with grain; Elizabeth, Mills, from Riga,
with timber; Olive Branch, Dalrymple, from Wybo, with grain;
Nelly, Tulloch, from Borrowbounness, with coals; Peggy and
Elizabeth, Isst, from Kohningsberg, with grain; Four Sisters,
Hulstoft, from Rotterdam, with goods.—18. Peggy, M'Laren,
from Inverness, with ditto; Isabella and Mary, Cathness, from
Dantzick, with grain; Ducks of Buccleugh, Pottenger, from
Kohningsberg, with grain; Betsey and Brothers, Wilhart, from
Peterburgh, with goods.
AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
THE DILIGENCE,
PHILIP BUTLER Master,
NOW lying on the birth in Leith harbour, tak-
ing in goods for London, and will sail on the
27th or 28th current, to be depended on.
This ship has good accommodation for pas-
sengers.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of GEORGE DO. GLAS Mathematician in Ayr, and the deceased JAMES PEDDIE of Linbank, merchant there, are requested to attend a meeting by themselves or doers, at the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 24th current, at twelve o'clock noon.

First Notice—First Term.

IN the Process of Ranking and Sale, Messrs. Caddell and Edington, merchants in Carron-park, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, against George Galdie, merchant in Cromarty, and his creditors; the Lord Rockville, by his interlocutor, dated the 13th August 1784, nominated the Lord Swinton of course to rank the creditors, and assigned the 13th November next, to the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligence competent to them, against the bankrupt or his estate, and that for the First Term; with certification as in a reduction and improprietion; and appointed this notice thereof, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

C. H. CALLENDAR, Clerk.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, August 11. 1784.

By order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

ON FRIDAY the 20th of August instant, at Twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to sale, by public Auction, in the Excise Warehouse of Leith, thirty chests containing 2410 lbs. of Fine BLACK TEA, lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer, and which may be seen in the said Warehouse, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

Also, on FRIDAY, the 20th of August instant, at One o'clock afternoon, there will be exposed to sale, by public Auction, in the house of Charles White, vintner on the Shore of Leith, a CUTTER, (formerly the Royal George Excise Yacht, and now lying in Leith Roads) of the burthen of 155 tons, with all her tackle, apparel, furniture, materials, and two boats, either with or without twelve eighteen pounds Cannonades.

The vessel, which is very strong, and well built, and remarkably fit for the Guinea, or fruit, or wine trade, and her inventory, which is full and complete, may be seen, with the conditions of sale, any time next week, by applying to Mr James Hamilton, Shoremaster of Leith.

By Order of the Honourable

Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Custom houses of the ports, and upon the respective days after mentioned, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon each day,

Sundry Parcels of FOREIGN TEA, BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA, AQUAVITAE, WINES, and others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Customhouses on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Customhouse hours.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

LEITH, Saturday 21st August 1784.—376 Libs. fine black Tea, 203 gallons Brandy, 117½ gallons Geneva, 84 gallons White Portugal Wine, 8½ gallons Red Portugal Wine, 31 gallons Aquavitz, 18 lbs. Annise, 16 lbs. Ginger, and 27 lbs. Liquorice.

FOR EXPORTATION,

18 pair Silk Stockings, 7 Silk Handkerchiefs, and 7½ yards Cambric.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

ANSTRUTHER, Monday 23d August 1784.—171 Gallons Geneva, and 68 gallons Brandy.

AYR, Wednesday 25th August 1784.—118 Gallons Geneva, and 33 gallons Rum.

INVERNESS, Thursday 26th August 1784.—71 Gallons Geneva, and 16 gallons Brandy.

Furnished House and Gardens of Beanton IN EAST-LOTHIAN.

TO be LET and entered to immediately, for one, two, or three years, The HOUSE of BEANTON, completely furnished, with the offices, Gardens, fruit-walls, green house, pleasure ground, and dove-cote.

This house is large and commodious, pleasantly situated upon a rising ground, three miles east of Haddington, within half a mile of the great post road, commands extensive prospects of the greater part of East and Mid Lothian, fifth of Forth, and coast of Fife, is very central for markets, and all kinds of game. The fruit-walls are extensive, and stocked with the best kind of fruit-trees, particularly apricots, and carry heavy crops.

If the House and Garden are not let betwixt and Martinmas next, the Garden will be then let separately.

The tenant of the ground will be accommodated with such quantity of hay or pasture land, as he may want.

For further particulars apply to James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh. John Burnett at Beanton will show the premises.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the Lands of ARNEIL and CROSBIE, situated in the county of Ayr, and parish of Kilbride. These lands are extensive, and very improveable. They consist of above 2710 acres, mostly inclosed and subdivided, of which above 900 are arable, about 200 meadow, and the remainder very fine pasture ground. They are at present all out of lease, and have for some years past been let from year to year for pasture only, and in that way yield above 7000 l. of rent, after deduction of public burdens. The sea, which is the boundary on one side, affords an inexhaustible fund of sea-weed for manure, and there is plenty of coal and lime at a very moderate distance from the lands. The mansion-house is old, and not in good repair; but there is a very good garden, and between 40 and 50 acres of natural wood and planted timber, all in the most thriving condition, part of it ready for cutting. The situation, with respect to views, shelter, highways, &c. is very agreeable and commodious. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and their valuation affords two freehold qualifications.

For further particulars apply to John Tait writer to the signet, who has power to sell, and who will show the title-deeds. The lands themselves, with accurate plans of them, will be shown by William Brown writer in Kilmarnock.

For Charleston, South Carolina, and Wilmington, North Carolina,

The Ship AMERICA, ——— Master,



is now taking on board goods at Greenock, and will positively sail by the 20th current.

The America is a very fine ship, above 400 tons burthen, and her accommodations for passengers are superior to any vessel in Clyde.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr James Robertson at the Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Fleming, McAlister, and Co. Greenock.

N. B. Charleston is one of the wealthiest and most flourishing towns on the continent; and mechanics of every kind will meet with better encouragement there than in any other part of America.

GREENOCK, August 4. 1784.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE HUNTER,

JOHN KINNEAR MASTER,



Now ready to receive goods on board at Greenock, and will be clear to sail about the 20th of August current.

The Hunter is upwards of two hundred and fifty tons burthen, about a year old, and indeed one of the finest vessels belonging to this port. Her accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers are most excellent.

For freight or passage apply to James Mitchell and Company, merchants in Glasgow, or John Holmes and Co. Greenock.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD, the Town and Lands of COLLITHIE, lying in the parish of Moonzie, and shire of Fife, within three miles of the town of Cupar, being a large extensive farm, all in the possession of one tenant, holding of the Crown, and has a freehold qualification. The present rent is 100 l. Sterling of money, 40 bolls bear, and 20 bolls oats. The title-deeds, which are very complete, are to be seen in the hands of John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain. A part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hands.

FARMS IN MID-LOTHIAN TO LET.

TO be LET and entered to, at Martinmas next, 1784, upon leases for such a number of years as can be agreed upon.

The following Farms, part of the estate of MALLENY, lying within the parish of Currie, five miles west from Edinburgh, viz. LUMPHOY, CURRIE, CAULDHAME, and East Mill, with the Mills thereon; WESTER KILLIETH, and COWSLAPE. These four Farms are almost wholly arable, laid out in farms from about 80 to 220 Scots acres, conform to a new arrangement thereof, and are well situated; three of them along the side of water of Leith, and one of them a little above it.

Also, the Farm of CRAIGINTARY, consisting of about 575 Scots acres, of which about 200 are arable, the remainder hill and pasture, and which farm is well adapted for sheep.

The whole lands are capable of, and conveniently situated for improvement, there being limestone upon the estate, and coals within five computed miles. Encouragement for inclosing, subdividing, and other improvements, will be given by the proprietor.

William Napier, Overseer at Malley house, will show the grounds; and for further particulars, application may be made to John Scott, Esq; younger of Malley, or Allan McDougall, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Sheep and Pasture FARMS to be LET.

THERE are to be let for the space of nineteen years, or such other period of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitfriday 1785.

The following Farms, lying in the parish of Crawford, and county of Linberk, viz.

I. The lands of ELWAN FOOT, and Public House, presently possessed by William Gibson, formerly let at 133 l. 16 s. 3 d.

II. KIRKTON OF CRAWFURD, possessed by ditto, formerly let at 80 l.

III. CROOKED-STONE, BLACKBURN and BUDHOUSE, possessed by James Hope, formerly let at 240 l.

IV. Half of LITTLE CLYDE, possessed by William McQueen, formerly let at 33 l.

V. Half of GLENDOWRAN, possessed by James Cleland, at 20 l. The public house of Elwan Foot is very well situated for business; it lies upon the great road from Glasgow to Carlisle, by Moffat and Dumfries, and is resorted to daily as a convenient stage by the diligences and stage-coaches that pass the road, and their companies.

The above farms consist either of excellent sheep pasture, or of good arable lands; but it is unnecessary to give a particular description of each farm, as the superior quality, and the dryness and healthiness of the grounds as sheep pasture are universally known.

Proposals for leases may be given in to Mr Samuel Mitchellson, junior, clerk to the signet, betwixt and the 30th of September 1784; and such as are not accepted will be kept secret, if required.

Judicial Sale of the Estate of CATHLAW.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th of December 1784, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of CATHLAW, lying within the parish of Torphichen and shire of Linlithgow.

The proven yearly rent of these lands is — L. 161 19 0
And deducting the feu and tiend duties, minister's stipend, and schoolmaster's salary, which amount to — 2 6 10 4-12ths

There remains of free rent, L. 159 12 1 8-12ths
Which, valued at twenty-two years purchase, being held of a subject superior, amounts to L. 3511 7 0 8-12ths

Which is to be the upstake price of the lands.

There is a commodious mansion-house upon the estate, with good offices, all in good repair.

The lands are mostly inclosed with thriving hedges and stripes of planting. There are besides several other thriving plantations upon the estate.

The title-deeds, and articles and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of Mr John Callander, deputy clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to John Anderson, writer to the signet.

Sale of Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright. BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by auction, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 24th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

The following PARTS of the LANDS and ESTATE belonging to Mr THOMSON of Inverness, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of OVER and NETHER TORRS of KELTON, and five Parks of the Lands of Caufewayend, lying in the parish of Kelton; and the six-merk Land of CORRA, lying in the parish of Butle. The free rent of these lands at present, after deducting public burdens, is 370 l. 2 s. 9 d. 6-12ths.

They will be exposed at the upset price of 8500 l. Sterling.

These lands are of a most excellent soil, contain plenty of marble, and lie within 16 measured miles of the town of Dumfries, and 10 miles of Kirkcubright, and upon the great military road between Dumfries and Port-Patrick.

The whole of these lands hold of the Crown, except Caufewayend, which holds of a subject superior; and there is an obligation in the feu-rights to enter the heirs of singular successors gratis.

The lands of Torrs alone will entitle the purchaser to a freehold qualification in the Stewartry.

LOT II.

The Four-merk Land of MEIKLE GLEN and GLENEND, and the Three-merk Land of LITTLE GLEN, all lying in the parish of Kirkcubright.

The free yearly rent of these lands, after deducting public burdens, is 152 l. 6 s. 4 d. but it is well known in the country, that they will admit of a considerable rise.

There is a good house, of four rooms on a floor, with garden and offices, upon these lands.

The lands of Little Glen alone will entitle the purchaser to a freehold qualification in the Stewartry, in consequence of an old retour; and the lands of Meikle Glen stand rated in the valuation books at 105 l. The upset price of this lot will be 3800 l. Sterling.

LOT III.

The Eight-merk Lands of WHITESIDE and CALSIDE, with the teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Aulwith.

The present rent of these lands is 100 l. Sterling, and the tenants pay the whole public burdens. They are held blench of the Crown, and are rated in the valuation-books at 150 l.

This lot will be set up at 2000 l. Sterling, being only 20 years purchase of the present rent.

LOT IV.

The Lands of FALBAE, lying in the parish of Kirkcubright. The present free rent whereof is 2 l. Sterling; and they are returned to a merk land of old extent; and will be exposed at 520 l. Sterling.

Mr Adam Thomson, factor upon the estate, will show the lands.

For further particulars, persons desiring to purchase may apply to Francis and John Anderson writer to the signet; and Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, has power to conclude a private bargain.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at Invergordon Castle, in the shire of Ross, upon Monday the 30th of August, at ten o'clock forenoon,

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE there which belonged to the deceased Sir John Gordon of Invergordon, consisting of Mounted Mahogany Four-posted Beds, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Mattresses, Blankets, and Coverlets; Mahogany Prefaces, Drawers, Tables, and Chairs; a set of Drawing-room Furniture, with some fine Indian Japanned Cabinets; Mirror Glasses of various kinds; a large assortment of Bed and Table Linen, and Damask; some Silver Plate; a large parcel of fine China, with some large China jars; a variety of Prints, framed and glazed, and some Paintings; a Table clock; a Monthly and an Eight-day Clock; a fine Harpsichord; a large Chamber Organ; a True-madame Table, and an E. O. Table, and a large Telescope and Microscope; together with a variety of Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles too numerous to be mentioned.

N. B. The roup is to continue till the whole is sold off.

Lands in Mid-Lothian to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st of September next, (in place of the 25th August current, as formerly advertised), betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS of LEITHHEAD, either in whole or in lots, comprehending the Inn and 40 acres of land set therewith, commonly known by the name of Little Leith, lying in the parish of Kirkcubright, and county of Edinburgh.

The lands in whole consist of above 260 acres, and there was lately built upon them a neat mansion house, fit to accommodate a pretty large family. Except the 40 acres set along with the Inn, the lands may be entered to at Martinmas first. They are situated 11 measured miles from Edinburgh, on the great road leading from thence to Leith, and the shire of Ayr.

If the lands are not purchased in whole, they will be sold in three lots, viz. The first lot, comprehending the Inn, consists of about 100 acres. The second lot, upon which the mansion house is situated, consists of about 80 acres, mostly inclosed with hedge and ditch. And the third lot, upon which the house of Leithhead is situated, consists of about 80 acres. By these divisions the marches will be rendered very straight, and the lots compact, so that purchasers, whether for profit or pleasure, will be enabled to improve them to very good purpose.

For further particulars apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and survey of the grounds, and who has power to conclude a bargain, either in whole or in lots.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d day of September 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of INNERNEATH (comprehending the lands of East Mains of Innerneath, the lands of Balgonie, Provost Mains, and Cordon), with the Tienks thereto, and salmon fishing in the water of Earn belonging thereto, lying in the parish of Abernethy and county of Perth.

These lands consist of 410 Scots acres of rich carle ground, and 60 acres of hill, making in whole 518 acres. There are about 200 acres of the hill arable, 52 excellent pasture, and 20 acres thereof planted, and in a very thriving condition. The lands of Balgonie are all inclosed with ditch and hedge, and there is a good deal of planting on the other parts of the estate. It is delightfully situated on the bank of the Earn, near the conflux of the Earn and Tay, within five miles of Perth, five of Falkland, two of Newburgh, and eight of Cupar-Tide; and from the mansion house, which is large and commodious, there is a beautiful prospect of the above two rivers, and of a good part of the Carle of Gowrie.

The place, from its natural situation and fertility of soil, is capable of the highest improvement, and might, at a small expense, be rendered one of the pleasantest retreats in the country.

Andrew Melville, tenant in Provost Mains, will show the grounds; and for further particulars intending purchasers will please apply to David Freer writer, at Mr Alexander Duncan's clerk to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain between and the day of roup, and in whole hands may be seen the articles of roup, and progress of writs, together with a rental and plan of the lands.

N. B. If the purchaser chooses, a considerable part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 1st September next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

ALL and Whole the Two Merk Land and One Half Merk Land of LADYTOWN, Ten Shilling Land of CARLINCRAG, and Two Merk Land of OVERMUIR; as also, the Four Merk and Four Penny Land of GLENS, and the Lands called the BYRE or BANK HEAD, with the tiends, performance, and vicarage of the said lands, lying in the parish of Loudon and shire of Ayr.

The lands of Ladytown, Overmuir, and Carlinraig, hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament; and the lands of Glens hold of the Earl of Loudon for payment of a small feu-duty yearly.

These lands are very pleasantly situated within a mile of Newalls, and are capable of very great improvement. The present rent is about 180 l. yearly, and the tenants pay all public burdens; but as some of the tacks are near expiring, a rise of rent is expected.

For further particulars enquire at John Moir writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private sale.

N. B. Part of the price shall be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands.

SALE OF LANDS IN GALLOWAY.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Tavern in Dumfries, on Wednesday the 8th of September 1784, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of SPOTTS, comprehending Heritage, lying within the parish of Urr, and Stewartry of Kirkcubright, the rent of which amounts to — L. 344 1

From which, deducting for King's supply, minister's stipend, and school salary, — 9 4

Remains of clear rent, — L. 335 4

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and give a vote for a member of Parliament on valuation, being rated at 404 l. Scots in the books of the county. They are pleasantly situated on the river of Urr, within twelve measured miles of Dumfries, and the great military road to Portpatrick goes through part of them. There is a well frequented mill, and well stocked pigeon-house, on the estate.

Within the grounds there is an extensive fund of Marle, lately made accessible by an artificial drain, and the harbour of Dub of Hall within about two miles; so that few estates lie better for improvement, or for exporting produce. As the Farms are just now out of lease, and the soils are good, with a little money laid out, rental may be considerably increased, and even without any expense the proprietor; the rents will rise on new leases, the Farms being good condition and well tenanted.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, and they are also valued and as the minister lately obtained an augmentation of his stipend there can no additional charge come on the estate on that account, many years, if ever.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, Edinburgh, also a copy of the articles and inventory in the hands of Thomas Thart writer in Dumfries. And any person wishing to be informed of further particulars, or to make a private bargain, may apply to the proprietor William Riddick of Corbickton, at Dumfries, or William d-wall accountant in Dumfries, who will show the tacks, plan, and measurement of the estate.